

APPENDIX 7 – STREET WASTE DISPOSAL

Street Waste Liquids

General Procedures:

Street waste collection should emphasize retention of solids in preference to liquids. Street waste solids are the principal objective in street waste collection and are substantially easier to store and treat than liquids.

Street waste liquids require treatment before their discharge. Street waste liquids usually contain high amounts of suspended and total solids and adsorbed metals. Treatment requirements depend on the discharge location.

Discharges to sanitary sewer and storm sewer systems must be approved by the entity responsible for operation and maintenance of the system. Ecology will not generally require waste discharge permits for discharge of stormwater decant to sanitary sewers or to stormwater treatment BMPs constructed and maintained in accordance with Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.

The following order of preference, for disposal of catch basin decant liquid and water removed from stormwater treatment facilities, is required.

1. Discharge of catch basin decant liquids to a municipal sanitary sewer connected to a Public Owned Treatment Works (POTW) is the preferred disposal option. Discharge to a municipal sanitary sewer requires the approval of the sewer authority. Approvals for discharge to a POTW will likely contain pretreatment, quantity and location conditions to protect the POTW. Following the conditions is a permit requirement.

2. Discharge of catch basin decant liquids may be allowed into a Basic or Enhanced Stormwater Treatment BMP, if option 1 is not available.

Decant liquid collected from cleaning catch basins and stormwater treatment wetvaults may be discharged back into the storm sewer system under the following conditions:

- The preferred disposal option of discharge to sanitary sewer is not reasonably available, **and**
- The discharge is to a Basic or Enhanced Stormwater Treatment Facility. If pretreatment does not remove visible sheen from oils, the treatment facility must be able to prevent the discharge of oils causing a visible sheen. **And**
- The discharge is as near to the treatment facility as is practical, to minimize contamination or recontamination of the collection system be, **and**

The storm sewer system owner/operator has granted approval and has determined that the treatment facility will accommodate the increased loading. Pretreatment conditions to protect the treatment BMP may be issued as part of the approval process. Following the conditions is a permit requirement.

The reasonable availability of sanitary sewer discharge will be determined by the stormwater utility, by evaluating such factors as distance, time of travel, load restrictions, and capacity of the stormwater treatment facility.

Limited field testing of flocculent aids has been conducted. While the use of flocculent aids is promising, sufficient testing has not been conducted to allow approval of any specific product or process. In general, the following conditions must be met for flocculent use to be approved for pre-treatment of a discharge to a Stormwater Treatment BMP:

- The flocculent must be non-toxic under circumstances of use and approved for use by the Department of Ecology
- The decant must be discharged to an approved basic or enhanced stormwater treatment BMP, with sufficient capacity and appropriate design to handle the anticipated volume and pollutant loading
- The discharge must be approved by the storm sewer system owner/operator.

3. Water removed from stormwater ponds, vaults and oversized catch basins may be returned to the storm sewer system. Stormwater ponds, vaults and oversized catch basins contain substantial amounts of liquid, which hampers the collection of solids and pose problems if the removed waste must be hauled away from the site. Water removed from these facilities may be discharged back into the pond, vault or catch basin provided:

- Clear water removed from a stormwater treatment structure may be discharged directly to a downgradient cell of a treatment pond or into the storm sewer system.
- Turbid water may be discharged back into the structure it was removed from if
 - the removed water has been stored in a clean container (eductor truck, Baker tank or other appropriate container used specifically for handling stormwater or clean water) and
 - there will be no discharge from the treatment structure for at least 24 hours.
- The discharge must be approved by the storm sewer system owner/operator.

Vegetation management and structural integrity concerns sometimes require that the ponds be refilled as soon after solids removal as possible. For ponds and other systems relying on biological processes for waste treatment, it is often preferable to reuse at least some portion of the removed water.